

Def. Doc. No. 2256

Exh. No.



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al ) A F F I D A V I T  
- AGAINST - ) of  
ARAKI, Sadao, et al ) KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo make oath and say as follows:

1. I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, served in the Education Ministry from July 21, 1937 to April 17, 1939 I was Chief of the Bureau of Public Instruction in the Education Ministry, under Marquis KIDO, who was Minister of Education from October 22, 1937 to May 26, 1938. The following facts are based on my own knowledge and on information obtain by me in my official capacity.

2. Mr. YASUI, Education Minister, the predecessor of Marquis KIDO, was subjected to a barrage of interpellations at a plenary session of the House Budgetary Committee of the Diet of 1938 by Messrs. HARA, Sohei, ASHIDA, Hitoshi and MAKINO, Ryoze about a book "Kokutai no Hongi" (Essence of the National Polity), published in March, 1937, by the Education Ministry during the tenure of office of YASUI's predecessor HAYASHI as Education Minister. The book contained passages, belittling the Diet and criticizing constitutional government. Mr. YASUI was at a loss to make a reply to the question and criticisms of the member of the Diet.

When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Education, he ruled that those passages of the book in question were improper and

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ordered his subordinates to suppress or revise the book. He decided to have the book revised and in the meantime stopped its sales and distribution. Consequently, Education Minister KIDO appointed several people in the Education Ministry to revise the book. While work on the revision was under way, the Cabinet was reconstructed, so that Marquis KIDO resigned as Education Minister without seeing the revision completed. Influences of the extreme nationalists and rightists were very powerful in those days, so that we were strongly impressed by Education Minister KIDO's action, which called for moral courage and convictions.

3. It was generally known that for some time prior to the time that KIDO became Education Minister that MINODA, Kyoki and his faction were trying to expel Professors KAWAI, Eijiro, YOMOTA, Kisaburo, TANAKA, Kotaro, MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi, and SUZUKI, Izutaro from the Tokyo Imperial University and brought pressure to bear upon them in various ways. I heard Education Minister KIDO say that he refused to be intimidated by rightist influences and would not allow the professors in question to be removed from the Tokyo Imperial University. When Marquis KIDO became Minister of Education he inculcated in that Ministry a freshness of spirit and respect for freedom and independence of views which was apparent to all of us who worked under him. This was apparent from his acts and conversations.

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4. The resignation of Professor YANAIBARA, Tadao from the Tokyo Imperial University on December 4, 1937 was due to some improper phraseology, which was contained in his article, contributed to a religious magazine, "TSUSHIN". And his article entitled "KAMI-NO-KUNI" was based on his lecture, delivered before commemorative meeting.
5. This case of Professor YANAIBARA became a question before the Faculty Council of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. NAGAYO, President of the University also said he thought it proper for Professor YANAIBARA to resign, while friends of Professor YANAIBARA including Professor OUCHI advised him to resign. The result was that Professor YANAIBARA tendered his resignation of his own accord. His resignation was accepted by President NAGAYO, after consultation with Education Minister KIDO. The question was solved in the University itself and I know of no pressure or acts ~~was brought~~ by Education Minister KIDO in this matter.
6. Stimulated by the tense situation then prevailing, a strong tendency asserted itself in Army circles, especially young Army officers to demand for strengthening of military education. Some even went the length of demanding guidance of education on the part of the Army. For the purpose of attaining the object, university autonomy and independence were looked upon as the most serious obstacle. A change of the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, at least was regarded as necessary for the success of the proposed reform. In consequence, Lieutenant-General

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TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu and Colonel KOBAYASHI, Junichiro demanded Education Minister KIDO to make Dr. NAGAYO resign as President of the Tokyo Imperial University, but he flatly rejected the demand.

Measures, demanded by the Army for strengthening military education in the Universities included the following:

- (1) To make military education an obligatory subject of study at the university instead of being an optional one.
- (2) To add military drill to military education besides a history of battles and military lectures.
- (3) To increase the number of Army officers assigned to universities and make them regular instructors.
- (4) To make the record in military education have a decisive influence on the students' graduation or promotion.

These demands were submitted to the Education Ministry by the Army which tried to persuade Education Ministry authorities to accept them in various ways. Those Education Ministry authorities, concerned, consulted Education Minister KIDO about the matter, whereupon Education Minister KIDO rejected the Army demands in clear-cut terms and stated that such reforms would not be carried out and they were not carried out during his term as Minister of Education.

7. During the time when KIDO was Minister of Education, there



was no pressure brought by the military with respect to increase of military training or education in the high schools, middle schools, private schools and primary schools, nor was there any increase in hours of study, subject matter or drill made by KIDO or any one else in these schools during his Ministry.

3. In June, 1937 the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed. KIDO reported to the officials of the Ministry of Education that Prime Minister KONOYE had stated at cabinet meetings that he was grieved to see that the bigoted Japanese spirit was rampant on the one hand and on the other extreme Communism was spreading, with the result that a large number of student Communists were rounded up. In view of the public opinion that the prevailing confusion was due fundamentally to defects in the educational policy and system, the Prime Minister set up the Kyoiku Shingikai ( Educational Council for the purpose of revamping the educational policy and system. The members of the Educational Council were chosen from various walks of life such as educators and those possessed of profound learning and rich experiences. The Council was charged with the task to make systematic and comprehensive studies of various educational questions for the purpose of reforming the educational system. ~~It was set up,~~ It was granted an Imperial message and had its inaugural meeting in December, 1937. It was not swayed by any particular political influence, nor was it subservient to the Cabinet. On the contrary, it was intended to be a permanent organ, quite separate of the Cabinet and transcending the

latter. This accounts for the fact that Mr. ARAI, Kentaro, Vice-President of the Privy Council, was appointed its president. Various committees of the Council conducted deliberations on the basis of public opinion. Various question, including a clarification of the essence of the national polity, expansion of mass education, enhancement of the physical standard of the people, rectification of the uniformity of education and promotion of scientific and industrial education, alleviation of the burden on the young students, and improvement of educational finances and administration were approached and studied from the angle of free education. An educational reform was sought in efforts to train really creative and practical men and women, by studying tradition, industry, culture and national life which had bearings on education. The Council made many important decisions on the above matters during its existence, (but as it was only in a state of infancy during KIDO's term as Education Minister, no decisions were made during that period.) Education Minister KIDO participated in the Education Council's deliberations, *stating that it was his* ~~it being his~~ firm conviction that the guiding principle of educational reform should consist in (1) establishment of character building, (2) revamping of the educational system, which has been detached from actual life and (3) promotion of business and scientific education. Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education was comparatively short, it being from the end of October, 1937 to the

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last of May, 1938 when he left the Education Ministry owing to a Cabinet reconstruction.

The Educational Council was established with the above-mentioned object while Marquis KIDO was Education Minister and embraced the opinions just referred to. The Educational Council was not an organ created for any military purpose what so ever nor did it make any decisions with respect thereto. In fact the reverse was the case.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date,  
at same place.

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka  
(seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo  
(seal)

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板東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 菊池豐三郎

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス



余、菊池豐三郎ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス

一、余、菊池豐三郎ハ文部省ニ在職シ、一九三七年（昭和十二年）七月二十一日ヨリ一九三九年（昭和十四年）四月十七日迄文部省敎學局長官ノ職ニ居リタリ。其ノ間一九三七年（昭和十二年）十月二十二日ヨリ一九三八年（昭和十三年）五月二十六日迄文部大臣ハ木戸侯タリシナリ。左ノ事實ハ職務上得タル余ノ知識及ビ情報ニ基クモノナリ。

二、一九三八年（昭和十三年）ノ通常議會ニ於テ木戸文相ノ前任者安井文相ハ、一九三七年（昭和十二年）三月安井文相ノ前任者林文相ノ時代ニ文部省ガ出版シタル「國體ノ本義」ト題スル書物ノ中ニ議會ヲ輕視シ法治主義ヲ批難スルガ如キ記述アリタル爲メ、衆議院豫算總會ニ於テ原惣兵衛、芦田均、牧野良三等ノ議員ヨリ攻撃的質問ヲ受ケテ安井文相ハ答辯ニ窮シタルコトアリ。木戸侯ハ文部大臣トナルヤ、右書物ノ記述ヲ不當ナリト考ヘ部下ニ對シ同書ヲ絶版スルカ、或ハ改訂スルカ、執レカノ處置ヲ命ジ領布ヲ差控エルト共ニ改訂スルコトニ決シテ木戸文相ハ其擔當者ヲ任命改訂ヲ研究セシメタリ。但事業中途ニシテ内閣改進黨タル爲、木戸文相ハ改訂ノ終結ヲ見ズシテ文部省ヲ去リタリ。當時ハ極端ナル國家主義者、右翼ノ勢力強大ナリシ頃故、此時代ニ木戸文相ガ右ノ處置ヲナシタルハ當時我々關係者ハ文相ノ英斷ト感ジタリ。

三、木戸侯ノ文相就任以前ヨリ、義田胸喜ノ一派ガ東京帝國大學教授河合榮治郎、横田喜三郎、田中耕太郎、宮澤俊義、末弘嚴太郎等ヲ自由主義者ナリトシテ大學ヨリノ追放ヲ畫策シ、<sup>但々</sup>壓迫ヲ加ヘタルハ衆知ノ事實ナリ、余ハ木戸文相ガ右翼ノ勢力ヲ拒否シ右ノ諸教授ハ一名モ其地位ヲ動カサズトノ言ヲ文相ヨリ聞キタリ。木戸侯ガ文相ニ就任セラレタル時、侯ガ清新ノ氣ト自由、獨立ノ尊重ノ風ヲ大イニ振興サレタコトハ我々侯ノ元ニ勤務シタルモノノ齋シク知ル所ナリ。此ノ事ハ侯ノ行動及ビ會話ヨリ明瞭ナリ。

四、矢内原忠雄氏ガ東京帝國大學ヲ昭和十二年十二月四日辭職シタルハ宗教雜誌通信ニ掲載セラレタル藤井武氏記念講演會ニ於テ爲シタル講演「神の國」ノ記事中ニ反戰的ト看做サル字句アリシ爲ナリ。

五、矢内原教授ノ事件ハ大學内部ニ於テ教授會ノ問題トナリ長與總長モ辭職ヲ適當ト考ヘル旨述べ、大内氏等友人モ辭職ヲ勸メ、矢内原教授ヨリ自發的ニ辭表ヲ提出シ、長與總長ハ木戸文相ト協議ノ上之ヲ受理シタルモノナリ。

六、當時時局ノ反映ニ依リ軍部殊ニ青年將校ノ間ニ軍事教育ヲ強化セントススノ問題ハ大學内ニ於テ解決セラレタルモノニシテ木戸文相ハ何等之ニ干渉セルモノニハアラサリシコトヲ余ハ知レリ

ル氣勢強ク或ハ軍ニヨリ教育ヲ指導セントスル氣配アリ。此ノ目的達  
成ノ爲ニ最大ノ障礙ヲナスハ大學ノ自治獨立ナリトシ、少クトモ東京  
帝大ノ總長ノ更迭ヲ必要トシ、當時ノ長與總長ヲ辭職セシメルベク、  
小林順一郎氏、建川美次氏等木戸文相ニ迫リタルモ木戸文相ハ明瞭ニ  
之ヲ拒絕シタリ。而テ當時軍教ノ關係ニテ軍ノ要求トシテ現ハレタル  
ハ、

(1) 大學ニ於テ軍事教育ヲ隨意科目タルコトヲ止メ必須科目トスルコト  
(2) 軍教ノ授業方法トシテ從來ノ戰史、軍事講話等ノ講述學科ノ外衛科  
ヲモ課スベキコト

(3) 大學配屬將校ヲ増員スルト共ニ大學ノ正規ノ教官トスルコト

(4) 軍事教育ノ採點ハ卒業進級ノ決定ニ影響力ヲ有セシムベキコト等ニ  
シテ之等諸事ノ要求ヲ軍部ノ意見トシテ文部當局ニ提出シ、種々ナ  
ル方法ヲ以テ文政當局者ヲ説得セントシタレバ、關係者ハ之ニツキ  
木戸文相ニ迄相談ヲナシタルニ、木戸文相ハ確信ヲ以テ斯ノ如キ處  
置方法ノ輕々ニ實施スベキモノニアラスト述べ、容易ニ之ニ耳ヲ借  
サス明白ニ之等ノ意圖ヲ拒絕シ笑ノ在任中ニハ遂ニ實現シ居サリシ  
ナリ。

セ  
木戸侯文相在任中專問學校、中學、私立學校、小學校ニ於テ軍事教

練或ハ軍事ヲ増加セシムルガ如キ軍部ノ壓迫ハ全然見ラレス、又侯在任  
中木戸侯或ハ何人カニ依ル教育訓練ノ時間ノ増加等ノ事實ハ全然無カリシナ  
リ。

八一九三七年（昭和十二年）六月第一次近衛内閣成立セリ。木戸侯ハ閣議ニ  
於ケル近衛首相ノ言トシテ當時ノ世相ガ一方ニ於テハ偏狹ナル日本精神論ガ  
横行シ、他方ニ於テハ過激ナル共產主義ガ蔓延シテ學生ノ中ヨリ多數ノ主義  
者ガ檢舉セラルルト云フ混亂セル状態ニ在ルヲ深ク憂ヘテ居ラル、旨ヲ文部  
省職員ニ傳ヘラレタリ。之等ノ現象ノ根本原因ハ教育ノ方針及制度ニ缺陷ノ  
存スルコトニ在リトノ世論ニ鑑ミ、之ガ改善ヲ目的トシテ近衛首相ハ教育審  
議會ヲ設置シタリ。同會ハ廣ク官民各界ノ有識者、教育者、學識經驗者ヲ網  
羅シテ構成セラレ、教育ノ制度及内容全般ニ亘リテ各種ノ教育諸問題ヲ綜合  
的、根本的ニ調査研究スルヲ任務トシ、御上諭ヲ拝シテ設置セラレ、一九三  
七年十二月第一回總會ヲ開キタルモノニシテ決シテ政治上ノ或特殊ノ勢力ニ  
左右セララルコトナク、其ノ存在モ内閣ノ政策トハ別ナル超然タル獨立ノ永  
續的機關タルモノトシ、同會ノ總裁ノ如キモ樞密院副議長タリシ荒井賢太郎  
氏ヲ以テ充テ、又其ノ審議方法モ各委員會ニ於テ自主的ニ與論ヲ基本トシ、  
自由ナル教育ノ立場ヨリ調査審議シ、國體ノ本義ノ徹底、國民大衆教育ノ擴  
充、國民體位ノ向上、科學產業教育ノ振興、教育ノ劃一形式化ノ是正、青年



學生ノ負擔ノ過重ノ輕減、教育ノ財政、行政ノ改善等ノ諸問題ヲ考究シ  
 眞ノ創造的、實際的人物ノ育成ニ付廣ク傳統、産業、文化、國民生活等  
 凡ユル角度ヨリ綜合的ニ教育ノ刷新改善ニ付調査審議シ、多數ノ重要ナ  
 ル決議及建議ヲ行ヘリ。併シ木戸侯ノ文相時代ニハ單ニ審議中ニシテ何  
 等ノ決定モ其期間ニハ爲サレサリキ。木戸文相ハ教育改善ノ根本方針ト  
 シテ第一ニ人格教育ノ確立、第二ニ實際生活ト遊離セル當時ノ教育制度  
 ノ改正、第三ニ實業教育及科學教育ノ振興ノ必要トノ意見ヲ抱キテ審議  
 會ニ列ナリシモ、木戸文相ノ在任期ハ一九三七年（昭和十二年）十月末  
 ヲリ一九三八年（昭和十三年）五月末内閣改造ニヨリ文部省ヲ去ラレタ  
 ル迄ニシテ比較的短カカリシナリ。  
 教育審議會設置ノ趣旨ハ上述ノ如ク、又當時文部大臣タリシ木戸侯ノ意  
 見モ右ノ如クニシテ同審議會ハ決シテ軍事的目的ノ爲ニ作ラレタモノデ  
 ハナク又更ニソレラニ關シテ何等ノ決定ヲ爲シタコトヌラモナク、事實  
 ハ全ク之ニ反シ居リタルモノナリ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月五日 於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者

菊池豊三郎

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス ト

同日 於 同所

立會人

穂積重郎

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宣  
誓  
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默秘セス又何事ヲモ附加セサルコトヲ誓フ

署  
名  
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菊  
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郎